

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16, 1822.

NUMBER 32.

VOLUME I.

PRINTED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
No. 53 MARKET STREET,
Four doors below Second st.—north side.

Moral and Religious.

CONDITIONS.

The Saturday Evening Post is published once a week on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a copy; payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than two months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert at no extra charge, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations.

Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53, Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be punctually received in the Office back.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

In Effort at Reconciliation.

TO WILLIAM.

My friend! I feel compelled to ask,
Why wear your brow that angry mask?
Why such puerile feelings, find
A place in your ingenuous mind!

Alas! the weed too often grows—
Beside the sweetly fragrant rose—
Injurious twines around the shoot—
And plants its poison at the root.

But shall that heart which God has given,
Be by ungodly passions driv'n?
Shall Nature's laws be so transgress'd,
As plant a sting in friendship's breast?

Forbear, forbear! let anger cease,
And let us rather cherish peace—
For our mind no joy can share
While such unkindness rankles there.

These let our yielding hearts once more
Our former fellowship restore—
Each future disagreement quell,
And henceforth in affection dwell.

ALFRED.

THE FEMALE AUCTIONEER.

Will buy a heart? young Harriet cries;
Harriet the blooming and the fair—
Whose lovely form and dove-like eyes,
Can banish grief and soothe despair.

Come, bid—my heart is up for sale;
To no bid—pray, sirs, consider,
I sound, and kind, and fond and hate,
And a great bargain to the bidder.

Will bid—"says Grisips—"I will pay
A thousand eagles promptly told;
That is no bid, sir—let me say—
A faithful heart's not bought with gold.

I'll bid with marriage faith—and plight
A heart," says Frank, "with love overflowing!"
Aye! here's a bid that's something like;
And now my heart is—going—going."

ORIGIN OF OLD BACHELORS.

same Nature one day, in a comical mood,
While mixing the mould to make man,
Had in a thought as the mixture she view'd,
To alter a little her plan—
Whose children she knew were much given to rove,
So tempering the clay with much art,
She sparingly threw in the soft seeds of love,
That usually spring round the heart!
She quickly repeated—too late it is true—
For a rusty old Bachelor stood forth to view!

Yes, an old Bachelor!

A rusty old Bachelor!

What's an old Bachelor like?

A tree without a branch—

A buck without a hock—

A knife without a hilt—

A bottle without a cork—

A key without a lock—

A pig without a black—

Buts you see, my good friends, what a whimsical
creature,

as form'd in a frolic by old Madam Nature.

The world ever has been teaz'd with such creatures,

Well known by their stiff formal strut,

And coarse looks, troubled vinegar features,

And dogs of true Bachelor cut;

Be giv'n of beauty can't warm this cold clay,

Dok'd by maid, widow and wife—

A kind of a stupor the day passes away,

These blanks in the lottery of life,

The rusty old Bachelor is destin'd to rove;

Yes, the old Bachelor!

The rusty old Bachelor!

What's an old Bachelor like?

A ship without a sail—

A cat without a tail—

A cellar without the wine O—

A purse without a chain—

A skull without a brain—

Buts you see, my dear friends, what a whimsical
creature,

as form'd in a frolic by old Madam Nature.

Now mark if the sexes in numbers agree,

As some of our Philanthropists think,

Will many a damsel's soft heart I foresee,

At this part of the story will sink—

Two wives at once men are never allow'd,

Unless their suit our Congress ad—

As Bachelor's stoup, our streets daily crowd,

Shows there must be many old maids—

As we get from the smoke greatly into the
smoother,

The evil breeds fastly on the heels of another;

O my, on al Bachelors—

All flamy hearted Bachelors—

What's an old Bachelor like?

A bell without a clapper—

A dog without a rapper—

A drum without a fife—

A butcher without a knife—

A sun without a moon—

A bell without a spoon—

Buts you see, my good friends, what a whimsical
creature,

as form'd in a frolic by old Madam Nature.

JEHU WARD,
WATCH MAKER, NO. 42
between Front and Second, south
of Market street, Philadelphia,
an assortment of warranted
Chains, Scales and Keys, of
the best quality. Also, Silver Table and Tea
Clocks, Watches, &c. at
prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. at
most reasonable terms, and war-
ranty.

HAT STORE,
NO. 23 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia,
P. C. WILLMARTH offers to
those patronage he solicits, Water-
Beaver Hats, which are
superior to
any other
in quality and durability.

JOSEPH FRENCH, Junr.
down, (N. J.) Oct. 20, 1821—60.

WATCHES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having pur-
chased the old established Nurs-
ery, the property of his former
father, will be enabled to furnish his
customers with a large and general assort-
ment of

EAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY
TREES.

These may be had by applying to
the subscriber, at Market street, No. 23, or
at any day except Saturday, if required.

JOSEPH FRENCH, Junr.
down, (N. J.) Oct. 20, 1821—60.

HAT STORE,
NO. 23 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia,
P. C. WILLMARTH offers to
those patronage he solicits, Water-
Beaver Hats, which are
superior to
any other
in quality and durability.

JEHU WARD,
WATCH MAKER, NO. 42
between Front and Second, south
of Market street, Philadelphia,
an assortment of warranted
Chains, Scales and Keys, of
the best quality. Also, Silver Table and Tea
Clocks, Watches, &c. at
prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. at
most reasonable terms, and war-
ranty.

HANNAH MORE.

Extract of a letter from this excellent lady, now in
her 81st year, dated at her residence,
Barley Woods, Somersetshire, England,
Aug. 2, 1821.

"While your very interesting friends
Mr. and Mrs. *****, are gone down stairs,
I seize a few moments to thank you for
your kind letters. The state of my health,
which has confined me to my bed-chamber,
and partly to my bed, for a year and a half,
must have made me appear very unworthy
of the kind and flattering testimonies
of regard which I frequently receive
from many inhabitants of the United
States; persons truly estimable both
for their talents and piety. I am happy to be
enabled to address a few lines to you with
my own hand, after being obliged to use
that of a friend to many of my correspondents.

"I rejoice with you in the progress
of your country, as well as ours, is making
by the zeal and energy with which so many
admirable institutions are carried on, in
both hemispheres. The peculiar grace
and blessing of God accompanies the labours
of those holy men, who have devoted
themselves to the great cause of carrying
Christianity to every part of the globe;
and it is pleasant to observe that we have
this conviction of their sincerity, that
difference of opinion in other matters does
not impede their union in promoting the
glory of the Redeemer, and impressing the
spiritual condition of their less enlightened
fellow creatures."

THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

A letter from a gentleman who has recently
returned from a visit to England, contains
the following interesting observations: "The Rev. Rowland Hill is still an active and useful member of the London
Missionary, and other Societies. At the advanced age of seventy-six, he continues to preach with considerable vigour. Surry Chapel, where he has long laboured, is not less crowded than formerly. This spacious house of worship holds about five hundred people, and is generally well filled.—Mr. Hill retains something of that eccentricity for which he has long been celebrated. Many foolish stories, however, have been told respecting him, which are utterly false. Few among his coevals have attained a higher character for piety; and but very few have equalled him in deeds of charity. He told me, he had a fever last summer, as heavy as a beetle, vociferated—'How now, Mr. Longface? Do you know you ought to be— for publishing so many long-winded articles about religion and morality?—Leave preaching to the parson.—Who made you regulator of public morals and trumpeter for the church militant? A column of blank paper would be worth something, but a newspaper sermon, as long as the moral law, is the greatest bore in creation'—Will was going to be profane as well as saucy, when perceiving us about to lend him a foot to help him out doors, he took timely leave of absence.

We were scarcely rid of Will when Deacon Thoroughgood made his appearance. "I did expect, (quoth the Deacon) from some promises you made, when you began your paper, that it was to be a religious publication—instead of that not even your 'moral department' is always devoted to divine things. Your anecdotes, and other light articles savour exceedingly of the vanities of this world, and excites that merriment and laughter which is very improper in frail mortals who must render account for every idle word. The chief business of men in this world is to prepare for a better, and not only every tongue, word and action, but every paragraph in a newspaper should tend to edification and growth in grace. We succeeded in pacifying the good Deacon, by assuring him that a portion of the paper should be, as it generally had been, appropriated to moral and religious subjects—but that he could no better insist upon a newspaper's being exclusively devoted to religious topics, than he could require men in this world to be always employed in acts of devotion. That as respects the levity of which he complained, we conceived that innocent mirth was not incompatible with religion "pure and undefiled." That even ridicule and laughter might be employed to useful purposes, for Elijah ridiculed false prophets. David danced before the ark, and Solomon said "a merry heart doeth good like medicine."

The next fault-finder was neighbour Sourcrou, who blazed away at us for meddling with political subjects. "Let me tell you, Mr. Pepperbrain, you had better let politics alone, and not always be paddling in hot water, or you will get yourself into a hobble I guess. It is not long since you attacked general Jackson, and you sometimes shoot your pop-guns at Mr. Burdier, author of the Village Sermons. I spent some very pleasant minutes at different times. Nothing, that I saw in England, interested my feelings more than the attention of sailors to religion. This long-neglected class of men have, of late years, been the objects of special attention by the British and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society. Nor have their labours been in vain. A very considerable number of seamen, once bold blasphemers, have now become the disciples of the Redeemer. I preached to some large, attentive, and solemn audiences; particularly in Surry Chapel; but to none with so much pleasure as to those composed of sailors in the Floating Chapel and other places. To see the tear of penitence trickling down the face of weather-beaten sailors, was a sight novel and interesting. Among the wonders of the day, sailors' prayer meetings may have a place."

ON THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

Without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears;
Without the smile from partial beauty won,
On! what were man!—A world without a sun.

The world was sad, the garden wild,
And Man the hermit sigh'd, 'till Woman smil'd.

That the influence of the fair gives a bias
to the moral conduct of our sex is an axiom
that has stood the test of ages. Women, conscious
of their natural imbecility, are at the mercy of
government by dint of force, soon found out a
more gentle way of subduing them. By
captivating their minds and securing their
hearts, they gained that ascendancy over
them, which has been attended with the
happiest consequences, and which never can
be lost but in an age of the greatest depravity.

Now, it is this littleness, and this insecurity,
which makes the protection of the Almighty
so dear to us, and brings with such
emphasis, to every pious bosom, the holy
lesson of humility and gratitude. The God
who sitteth above, and presides in high authority
over all worlds, is mindful of man; and,
though at this moment, his energy is
felt in the remotest provinces of creation,
we may feel the same security in his pro-
vidence, as if we were the objects of his undivided
care. It is not for us to bring our
minds up to this mysterious agency. But
such is the incomprehensible fact, that the
same Being, whose eye is abroad over the
whole universe, gives vegetation to every
blade of grass, and motion to every particle
of blood which circulates through the
veins of the minutest animal; that, though
his mind takes into its comprehensive grasp
immensity, and all its wonders, I am as
much known to him as if I were the single
object of his attention; that he marks all
my thoughts; that he gives birth to every
feeling and every movement within me;
and that, with an exercise of power which I
can neither describe nor comprehend, the
same God who sits in the highest heaven,
and reigns over the glories of the firmament,
is at my right hand, to give me every
breath which I draw, and every comfort
which I enjoy.—CHALMERS.

reflect on Rome; Rome the seat of glory
and virtue, if ever they had place on earth.
It was there that women honored the
exploits of the renowned Generals; that they
publicly wept over the fathers of their country;
that their vows and lamentations were
held sacred as the most solemn judgments
of the Republic. All the grand revolutions
were brought about by women: Through a
woman Rome obtained liberty; through a
woman the Plebians acquired the consulship;

a woman put an end to the tyranny of

the Deceivers; by means of women, Rome,
when on the brink of destruction, was
screened from the resentment of an enraged
and victorious outlaw."—Hence, may men
learn the due value of women, whose influence
when extended to the heart, inspires
it with the most heroic virtue. Hence may
they see the necessity of prizes those women
whom it is their interest to esteem. And ye, O sons of Columbia! whose generous
breasts can best feel the force of love
and beauty, be it your peculiar province to
justify the fair daughters of virtue, and may
their smiles be your sweet reward.

FAULT FINDERS.

If "no man can serve two masters" what is to be done by the editor of a newspaper, who is plagued with as many dictators as he has readers? He needs more patience than Job, and more fortitude than Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. No two of his sovereigns can agree what sort of a mandate to issue, and yet all stand ready to launch their tiny thunderbolts, if even their very wishes are not anticipated. No extreme of exertion, nor integrity of intention can prevent our critical directors from keeping up a buzz of disapprobation as constant as the roar of the water-fall in our vicinity. We shall relate some of our *experiences* under this sort of denomination, which, if they have not all happened *exactly* as set down, would we believe actually come to pass if our multitude of masters were to act as they feel and speak as they think.

Will Wildfire is as brisk a booby as ever broke bread; and inordinately fond of quizzing and boring his unhappy auditors with his coarse attempts at railing, always backed by a horse-laugh of his own. Will, the other day, broke into our apartment, and slapping us on the shoulder, with a hand as heavy as a beetle, vociferated—"How now, Mr. Longface? Do you know you ought to be— for publishing so many long-winded articles about religion and morality?—Leave preaching to the parson.—Who made you regulator of public morals and trumpeter for the church militant? A column of blank paper would be worth something, but a newspaper sermon, as long as the moral law, is the greatest bore in creation." Will was going to be profane as well as saucy, when perceiving us about to lend him a foot to help him out doors, he took timely leave of absence.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By an arrival at New-York, we are enabled to collect a few miscellaneous articles, which, though not of much importance, may be interesting to most readers.

Disturbances still continue to prevail in Ireland. The counties of Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow and Dublin have been searched for arms, and 667 stand of muskets, 126 swords, pikes and bayonets seized. At Bally, a body of armed men, between 500 and 700, mostly mounted, attacked the house of D. Mellefonte, Esq. and the houses of Messrs. Doyle and Patterson, from which they took arms. The party were pursued, one killed and others wounded. The papers detail a great number of outrages, in which many lives were lost, and many persons wounded.

A clergyman, named Lowe, in the town of Mallow, Ireland, and a constable, were shot at by the military, who mistook them for marauders. Five balls perforated the body of Lowe, who died instantly, and the constable was carried to the hospital, past all hopes of recovery.

It was rumored that serious differences existed among the Ministers as to the administration of the government of Ireland. Some went so far as to say, that the Marquis of Wellesley's reign there would soon be terminated.

Nothing of a definitive character had taken place with regard to the affairs of Turkey and Russia, and we have no means of judging whether war is likely to ensue, except that the long delay which has occurred is rather indicative of an eventual adjustment of differences than of an appeal to arms.

The accounts however are very contradictory, and the English journalists continue to indulge in speculations on the subject. The latest account from Constantinople is, that the Divan had demanded, thro' the medium of Austria and England, a delay of 30 days from the 30th of November to decide on the *Russian ultimatum*.

The French funds were in a state of fluctuation, on account, it was supposed, of a want of confidence in the new Ministry. A declaration of war by Russia, was hourly expected at London, and the following article from St. Petersburg, taken from a file of *Gibraltar* papers, rather confirms the account. It is under the Paris head of Dec. 24th:

"St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—We have this moment received intelligence of extraordinary movements having taken place in the army upon the borders of the Pruth. Every thing announces the early opening of the campaign. The Emperor cannot resist the voice of prudence and humanity which calls him to the protection of the Greeks."

Letters from St. Petersburg, received in London, state, that the Russian Tariff is highly injurious to the commercial interest of England, and that a prejudice exists in favour of the United States of America.—It is said that the British Ambassador made an ineffectual exertion to procure a more favourable determination with regard to that country.

The Right Honourable Robert Peel has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the place of Lord Sidmouth, resigned.

The Owen Glendower, had arrived at Portsmouth, from South America, with a million and a half of dollars. She left Valparaiso October 10.

The Turks have one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon on the line of the Pruth, the most of which were English.

An article from Venetia, in the French papers, states the condemnation by the Senate of Lombardy of 34 unfortunate individuals, some of them of high rank, to various punishments; death, imprisonment in a fortress, &c. for the crime of belonging to the sect of Carbonari. The punishment of some of those sentenced to death has been commuted by the Emperor of Austria, as a special indulgence, for imprisonment in chains for twenty years!! and of others for lesser periods of a similar imprisonment.

The weather has been so mild on the Continent of Europe, particularly in Poland and Russia, that it resembles spring more than winter; and in the neighbourhood of Dundee, Scotland, a field of ripe barley was cut down in the middle of January, which had been sown in August last.

The manufacturers in the northern countries of England are said to have never been in such full employ as at this time.

The average amount of notes and bills of the Bank of England in circulation, is stated at 18,24,974L 15s. 9d.

The Duchess of Bourbon, while paying her devotions at the church of St. Genevieve, was taken suddenly ill, and died within a few hours. She was of the Orleans family, born in 1750, and married with the Duke de Bourbon. Her only child was the unfortunate Duke de Enghien, with whose untimely fate the character of Bonaparte is deeply involved.

The Duchess of Bourbon was buried on the 17th of Jan. without pomp; and the same day, the Duchess of Orleans gave birth to a son, who received the title of Duke of Aumale.

The Persian war appears to have come to a sudden end. It is said no orders were given for the irruption into the Pachalick of Bagdad.

Thirty-five thousand Austrians continue at Naples to check any revolutionary movements, and keep the Neapolitans in awe.

Of the Greeks we hear but little. Their force at Cassandra is said to have been destroyed after a battle of 14 hours, in which they lost 6,000 men.

The massacre of the Turks by the Greeks at Tripolizza, is said to have amounted to 25,000.

A Bible Society, an Australazian Magazine, an Orphan Asylum, and Dancing As-

semblies, have been established at Botany Bay, New South Wales.

The quantity of ale brewed in London by the six principal brewers from the 5th of July, 1821, to 5th Jan. 1822, amounted to 36,917 barrels.

Two pirates have been hung in Edinburgh.

Lord Byron and Mr. Southey are abusing each other in the British prints.

Smyrna appears to be constantly agitated by civil commotions. In one of them it is said that upwards of a thousand Greeks perished, together with many Europeans.

Upwards of 200 sail of vessels have been wrecked on the coast of Suffolk during the two last months, and nearly 500 vessels have lost their anchors and cables in the course of the same time.

The number of police cases in Glasgow, for the last year, were no less than 7,462, the number of delinquents about 30,000.

[N. Y. Statesman.]

A Mr. O'Meara, of the half pay establishment, lately fought three duels in one week, in the neighborhood of Dublin. The first and third were with Mr. M'Loughlin, of the Treasury, in the latter of which both were wounded—Mr. O'M. in the side, and Mr. M'L just below the hip bone. The second meeting was with a Mr. Clarke, who acted as a friend to Mr. M'Loughlin, in the first affair. Mr. O'Meara fired his pistol in the air, and the difference was amicably adjusted.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers of the 1st inst. unfortunately confirm the accounts which have appeared for some time in the French papers, of the existence of large bodies of insurgents in the northern provinces of Spain. They call themselves Defenders of Religion and of the King, and are spread over Navarre and Aragon, where they are in sufficient strength to meet their opponents in the field. They also appear to have partisans in Biscay and Castile, and probably in other provinces, and they are obviously more formidable than the Spanish accounts represent them.

BONAPARTE'S WILL.—The London papers give a copy of Bonaparte's Will, which is said to be authentic, and was deposited and registered in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 10th of December last. It appears by his Will, that Bonaparte has disposed of 5,750,000 of francs, in various legacies; 2,000,000 of which are left to the count de Montholon, as a proof of his satisfaction for attentions paid him for six years, and as an indemnification for losses his residence in St. Helena may have occasioned.

The several legacies he ordered to be taken from the six millions which he deposited in the hands of bankers on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of five per cent. since July 1815.

The Count Montholon, Bertrand and Marchand are named as testamentary executors.

There are several codicils to the will, in which he disposes of a vast deal of other property.

A letter writer from Paris, speaking of this will, states that besides it, the Ex-Emperor left a kind of Political Will, which speaks of higher things and disposes of larger sums. It is said to be in the possession of M. Dupin, and would be kept a secret for some time. In his will Bonaparte disposes of 40,000,000 of francs to public institutions, particular classes, and for political purposes.

Miscellaneous.

Late from Rio Janeiro.

Captain Small, of the brigantine Eliza Reilly, arrived on Sunday last, at Norfolk, in 43 days from Rio Janeiro, states that great agitation had prevailed at that place previous to his sailing. The disquiet originated in consequence of an order from the King and Cortes at Lisbon to the Prince at Rio, instructing him to return home in a ship which would be sent for him, and to bring home also most of the men of war which were there in depot. The inhabitants, dreading to be subjected to a system of military government, sent in a petition to the Prince, couched in very humble and respectful terms, requesting him to remain with them. The Prince, (who is much beloved by the populace) replied to the petitioners, that he would represent to the King and Cortes the object of their wishes, and would remain until an answer could be received.

The answer of the Prince to the inhabitants was calculated by no means to meet the approbation of the commanding general of the troops, whose powers, had the Prince left Rio, would have been unlimited. He collected the Portuguese officers and most of the troops, and after stating to them his object, which they acceded to, they marched to Signal Hill on the night between the 13th and 14th January, and came to the determination to adopt measures to force the Prince to proceed for Lisbon.—The troops embodied on the occasion amounted to about 1500. They could easily have destroyed the city in a short time, from the Signal Hill, on which they were posted, and consequently put the citizens in great apprehension.

The Prince, next morning, on hearing of the conduct of the general and troops, expressed his astonishment, but before 6 o'clock he had collected a force of native troops and inhabitants of the town of from 6000 to 7000. The European Portuguese, seeing such a formidable number, and every minute augmenting, were compelled to capitulate. Transports for conveying them to Portugal were getting ready, but the belief and report at Rio was, that they would not embark until other troops should arrive from Portugal to relieve them.

A fortunate occurrence and a generous advertisement.—The morning papers contain an advertisement of Mr. George W. Talbot, of this city, offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars to be paid on the delivery of a pocket book and its contents, amounting to \$45,000 in notes, acceptances, custom house debentures, bank checks, and bank bills, lost yesterday at the corner of Pine and William-streets. We have now the pleasure to state, that an Orphan boy in Henry street, of Irish parentage, was the fortunate finder of the pocket book, and that it was promptly restored to the owner this morning with all its contents, upon which the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was immediately paid by Mr. Talbot, two hundred of which is to be deposited in the Savings Bank for the benefit of the lad, and the remaining fifty dollars appropriated for clothing the little fellow in that decent apparel in which honesty should ever appear.

[N. Y. Statesman.]

The Jail and Jailer's house at Frankford Kentucky, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th ult. Two negroes who were in one room, wherein was a stove with fire, contrived to burn out the hinges of the door and effected their escape through a breach which had previously been made in the wall at the end of the passage, leaving the fire to itself. The flames penetrated the roof before they were discovered, and in a short time nothing remained but the cracked walls of the building.

Drowned, (suicide) in Canterbury (Con.) on Sunday last, Miss Mary Hutchens, aged about 22 years—a victim to the arts of an unprincipled seducer.

Drowned in North Providence, on the 22d ult. Miss Polly Sprague, daughter of the late Mr. Nehemiah Sprague, of Smithfield, in the 17th year of the age.—In attempting to cross a foot bridge over Woonasquatucket river, it is supposed her head became dizzy, and she was precipitated into the water, from which all exertions to rescue her were fruitless.

NATCHEZ, Feb. 13.

Execution.—On Friday last, Lambkin W. Brown and John Rose were executed pursuant to sentence passed against them at the last term of the Superior Court, held in this city, for the crime of MURDER, committed upon William Kain and Enoch Martin.

MIRROR OF LIFE.

TO SHOW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIMES, ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

A large and brilliant Meteor, passed over this city on Saturday evening last, from the south-west towards the north-east. It was seen at different places in those directions, and is described as resembling a ball of fire nearly as large as the moon, which shed a dazzling light that was painful to the eye and illuminated the horizon. It appeared for the space of a few seconds, and left a trail of fire in its wake.

The public are requested to be upon their guard against counterfeit notes of the Bank of Delaware, of the denomination of five dollars, signed Joseph Baily, President, and Edward Worrel, Cashier. They are neatly executed.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Society for the promotion of legal knowledge and forensic eloquence, held on the 12th inst. Joseph Barnes, Esq. (late one of the Judges of the District Court in and for the City and County of Philadelphia) was appointed Lecturer of the Common Law, to the Law Academy of this city.

A small frame house on the south side of Cherry street, near Thirteenth street, was consumed by fire about 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon.

To Tavern Keepers.—Inn and Tavern Keepers, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice, that all Petitions for Licences to be renewed or granted within the bounds of the city, at March Sessions, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Mayor's court, on, or before Thursday the 21st inst. agreeably to an order of said court.

Capt. Hull is not under arrest, as stated in our last—and we are sorry to find the statement correct as respects Capt. Shaw. Com. Tingey, who is appointed President of the Court Martial, arrived at New-York last Thursday, on his way to Boston, where the trial will be held.

A stranger died lately at Newark, (N. J.) whose affairs were involved in some mystery—but since he has been recognized as an old convict, from the Philadelphia and New-York prisons, by the name of Manuel Antonio de Silva. A bill of \$1000 was found on the deceased, which belonged to Mr. Hazard, of New-Bedford, who was robbed not long back.

It is said, a very correct thermometer, exposed to the sun on the 22d ult. at New-York, New Jersey, rose to 108 of Fahrenheit, being but 12 degrees lower than it was in the same situation the hottest day last summer.

There are eleven newspapers in the state of Alabama, which comprises a population of 128,000 souls. South Carolina, with four times the number of inhabitants, has the same number of Gazettes.

The corporation of New Orleans is about to borrow three hundred thousand dollars, to enable them to complete, more readily than they could otherwise do, the work of paving the streets, which has been commenced.

BOSTON has become a City. The vote of the citizens on the question of acceptance of the act of the Legislature for establishing the City of Boston, was as follows:

For accepting the act, 2797.
For rejecting it, 1881.
Majority for it, 916.

Gen. Carrera has been recently shot at the place where his brother died in the territory of Buenos Ayres. He was delivered up by treachery. He refused to be blinded, and died like a martyr.

Two men, calling their names Joel and Nathan Severares, were apprehended on Friday week, at Marblehead, Mass. for passing counterfeit bills. A belt was found round one of their bodies under his linen, with about \$300 in counterfeit bills.

A deadly weapon—the knell of death!—and signed 'A Friend sworn to secrecy.'—On Saturday night last, about half past ten, the prediction was nearly verified—for as young Mr. Ford was returning home from the village, the assassin, who had concealed himself behind a fence, fired upon him, and the ball passed thro' his hat crown—so near was he to Mr. Ford that the wad passed through the hat and set fire to the lining. Mr. Ford, from motives of precaution, had provided himself with a small pistol which he discharged at the villain who attempted to take away his life, but unfortunately missed his aim. A pursuit was immediately instituted by the villagers, with their usual alacrity, but proved unsuccessful. It is hoped the villain will yet be brought to punishment. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of this base and murderous wretch.

On the 4th inst. Bowdoin College, at

Wick, in the state of Maine, was com-

pletely destroyed.

On the 12th inst. Alderman Van R

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

the sale of shoes from a private in

the 12th inst. and convicted for

